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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
2 1/2 h.p. 3 1/2 h.p. and 7 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 27.

No. 17,235.

號四十八月八年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Month.



**NOTICE.**  
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**  
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914:**  
£23,970,387.  
1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,487,500  
2—Fire Funds £1,837,047  
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,587,594  
Sinking Fund Account £128,230  
£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,454  
Life and Annuity 2,141,592  
Branches 17,587,594  
Revenue Marine Department 337,239  
Other Receipts 478,945  
£25,339,228

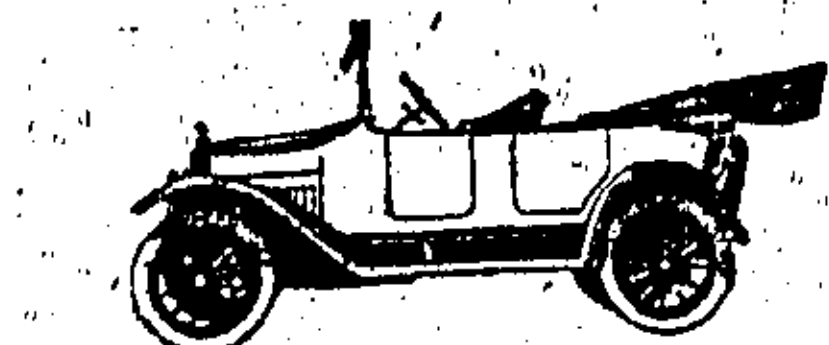
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents**

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
TIME TABLE.

**WEEK DAYS**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.40 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.  
**SUNDAY.**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

**SATURDAY.**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.**

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Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Qualification free

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Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
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SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**

Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).  
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

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AND  
**GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART  
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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
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**Mrs. BLAIR.**

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A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.  
Cubicles under European Supervision.  
A first-class Dining Room, renders selections from 6.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
For further particulars apply—  
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Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

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ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.  
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.  
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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
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AGENTS:—  
—THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO.—  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
**Grand Reduction SALE**  
**ALL KINDS OF THINGS**  
FOR  
**GENTLEMEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN.**

Sale Commences  
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**SALE PRICES for CASH ONLY.**

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Keep in touch with local happenings  
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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

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## THE GREAT BATTLE.

**VIOLENT FIGHT FOR LASSIGNY MASSIF.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE AVRE SECTOR.

31 ENEMY DIVISIONS IDENTIFIED.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LASSIGNY.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 8.30 p.m.

Reuter learns from the battle-front that 450 guns have been captured. It is understood that the French this morning resumed their attack on the southern sector, where the great centre of interest is the Lassigny Massif, as the situation depends upon its possession. The enemy's reaction with fresh divisions was particularly heavy before Roye.

Thirty-one enemy Divisions have so far been identified, including eight of Prince Rupprecht's reserves, while General von Marwitz's eight Divisions in line at the commencement of the battle have been practically overrun. Prisoners have been captured from all units of these eight Divisions.

THE FIGHT FOR LASSIGNY MASSIF.

The Allies to-day captured Gury. A violent battle is raging from Bray to Viller-lez-Roye, where the Germans are vigorously reacting. The German reserves consist at present of 20 Divisions. It is ascertained that one Austrian Division is on the Western Front, but it has not yet been in action. The Allies have practically reached the crest of the Lassigny Massif and are fighting into the enemy from the rear. The fall of the massif is expected to-night. This plateau is eight miles square. The crest is heavily wooded and its capture should be followed by important developments.

FRENCH CAPTURE GURY.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPELLED.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12.35 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—Between the Avre and the Oise we captured the village of Gury and progressed north of Roye-sur-Matz and north of Chevincourt. On the Vesle, we repelled two counter-attacks against our positions on the north bank in the region of Fismes.

AMERICANS INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 2.50 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—We repulsed attacks in the vicinity of Fismes. The enemy's losses were severe.

FIGHTING ROUND ROYE.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Aug. 13, 12.15 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further improved our positions to the north of the Roye road and to the north bank of the Somme, capturing additional prisoners. We repulsed a local attack in the neighbourhood of Fouquescourt. Our patrols took a few prisoners to the south of the Scarpe and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin. We repulsed an attack in the Mer sector after sharp fighting.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A wireless German official message states:—We repulsed violent attacks northward of the Somme and between the Somme and Libons. The enemy advanced beyond Libons, but our counter-attack threw him back to the north-eastern edge of the village. We took Hallu. We shot down 518 aeroplanes during July of which 237 are in our possession. We lost 120 machines.

FURTHER PUSH PROBABLE.

A PAUSE IN THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—

The period of arrest in the development of the battle continues. This morning some villages behind our front were heavily bombarded by the enemy, who is hoping to disperse our troop concentrations during the pause, while we are gathering strength.

A further push on the new line is probable. General von Hutier's army with its left resting on the Thiescourt Massif and the Oise at Noyon is sufficiently well-placed for the defensive except for the threat of a further advance by the British on the Amiens-Roye road. The Allies at Amiens are only four miles away from Roye, which is already under the fire of Allied guns. The enemy's position on this part of the line is anything but solid.

STIFF FIGHTING ON THE SOMME.

SWELLING OF ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

Stiff fighting was in progress to-day, the main feature of which was the greatly increased enemy artillery firing and machine-gunning, proving the rapid swelling of reinforcements. Our long-range 60-pounders have some bridges on the Somme under a steady fire, so the enemy communications must be difficult and sometimes deadly. In the neighbourhood of Hallu, ground was retaken by a counter-attack after we had been forced to fall back from there.

GERMAN GENERAL MOURNFUL.

BRITISH SUCCESS BODES NO GOOD.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

Writing in the *Brinker Tagblatt* General von Ardenne says: "That the British success between the Avre and the Avre bodes no good for the future of the German defence must be admitted. The losses of ground, guns and prisoners are especially painful, as the German High Command is particularly anxious now to economise its forces. The Military crisis of the *Mittags Zeitung* prepares the public for a further retreat."

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY GOES TO HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

A message from Berlin says the Foreign Secretary, Admiral von Hintze, has gone to Main Headquarters to confer with the Chancellor.

(Continued on Page 6.)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling per Share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of August, current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, Aug. 13, 1918.

THE HONGKONG ROPE  
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,  
CANTON,  
EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 1st. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum. Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.F. II.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET.

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.  
COULOMMIER CHEESE.  
COTTAGE CHEESE.  
Nourishing and ideal food.  
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.  
Can always be had.  
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM FARE ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 375  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAPE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central,  
Telephone No. 2067.  
We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.  
We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

"REGAL"  
RECORDS.

- 7312 Another Little Drink  
(If you were the only Girl.)  
7502 A Broken Doll  
(Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.)  
7174 They didn't believe me  
(They tried to swim back to the Shore.)  
7201 A Perfect Day  
(Somewhere a Voice.)  
6945 The Syncopated Walk  
(The Minstrel Parade.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC  
CO., LTD.

Tel. 1332.

PATELL & CO.  
ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS,  
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COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
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For Rheumatism,  
Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia,  
Migraine, Headache, Stomach  
Disorders, etc. etc. etc. etc.  
See TRADE MARKS and INSTRUCTIONS  
ON EACH BOTTLE. READY TO BE USED.

## INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.  
HONGKONG BRANCH  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.The only OPTICAL HOUSE  
in Far East

Awarded an Efficiency Diploma

at

Panama-Pacific

International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION.

All sorts of

Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE  
TO  
ORDER

O'HERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914

WAI KEE.

FLAG &amp; SAILMAKER,

No. 122, Des Voeux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

FRENCH LESSONS

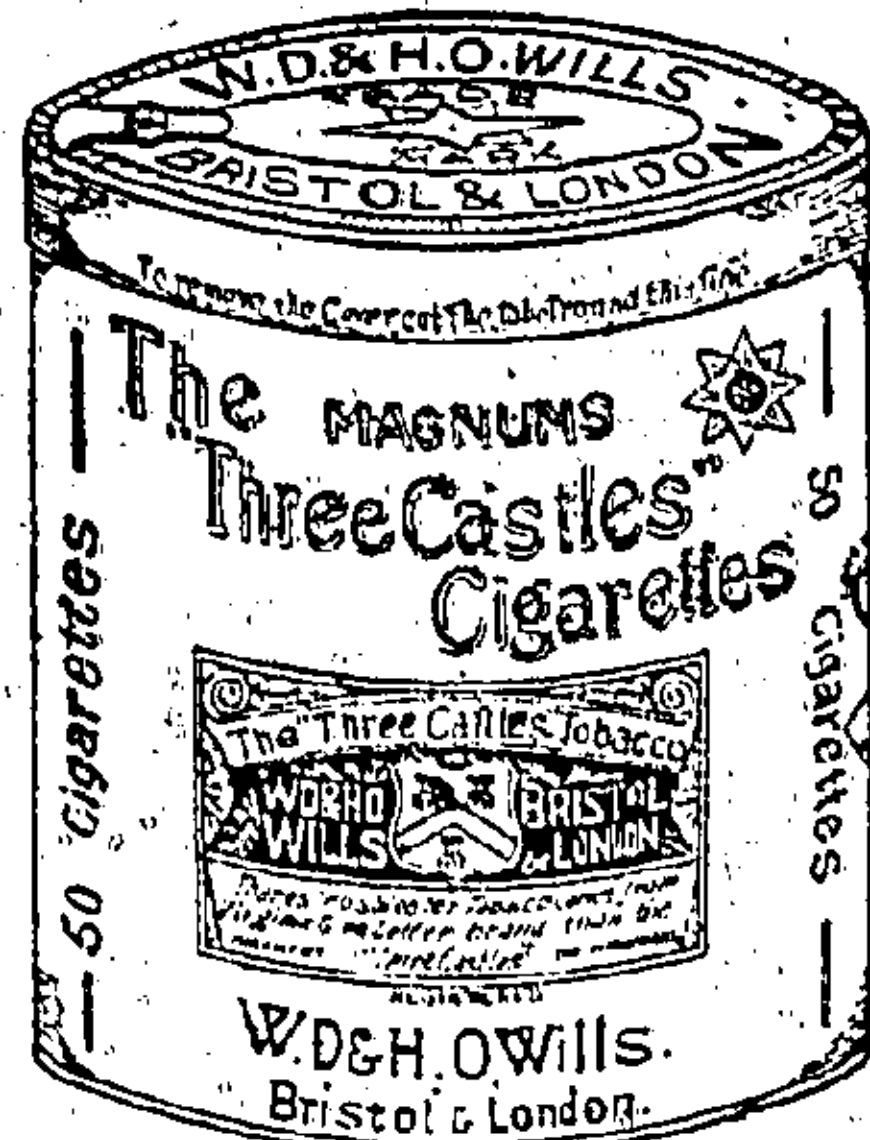
O. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## "THREE CASTLES"

## MAGNUMS

## CIGARETTES.



PERFECTLY MADE

FROM THE

CHOICEST VIRGINIA

TOBACCO.

Sold in air-tight tins of 50

Cigarettes.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## GERMAN TRADE TRICKS.

CUNNING UNMASKED BY BOARD OF  
TRADE COMMITTEE.

## "PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

Significant details of the work undertaken by the Committee appointed to advise on matters arising under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act appear in their report to the President of the Board of Trade.

The cases considered by the Committee varied in importance from the Smugglers' business, with a capital employed of over £2,000,000, and the Radio Company, Ltd., with an annual sale of £250,000 of toys, to a tailoring business with a profit of £150 a year. Orders to wind up or prohibit were made in 307 cases, and in 95 orders were made to vest the enemy interests for sale to British subjects in lieu of winding up.

The Committee have a strong suspicion that in many instances British nationality has been adopted purely as an armor of defense (says the report), and it is not at all improbable that the adoption of it has been made a condition of financial support. But such businesses are not within the jurisdiction of the Board of Trade either under Section 1 or Section 4. If, however, German trade penetration is to be fully dealt with, some of the cases in which it is carried on by recently naturalized Germans would seem to require consideration.

The case of a firm whose business consisted in buying and selling ores and metals is cited. This firm was before the war closely associated with German interests. It was a case of enemy association, in which the Committee would recommend winding up without hesitation if it fell within the Act, but they were obliged to advise the Board that it did not fall within the section. In such cases further legislation was desirable.

## ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE.

A solicitor, who represented one of the businesses which was under consideration and had a professional connection with a number of Hungarian firms, told the Committee that British businesses in Hungary were not being interfered with, and that a league existed in Hungary with three million members pledged not to buy German goods. The Board of Trade decided, however, not to exempt Hungarian subjects on the ground of nationality alone, but it was rarely found necessary to interfere with Hungarian businesses.

The Committee mention the case of a company formed in 1907 to work important electrical patents taken out by a British subject, whose relatives held the chief part of the capital, the remainder being held by neutrals interested in working the patents in France.

The same patents (says the report) were worked in Germany by a powerful combination. When the patents expired in 1904, practically the whole

of the capital of the English company passed into the hands of the German company under the stress of the German company's competition, and a territorial agreement was made, under which the British company was restricted from selling outside Great Britain, even in British colonies. The German company, having obtained control of the British company and sterilized its power of competition out of Great Britain, utilized the manufacturing of the British company for the purpose of underbidding a very important business of a similar kind carried on by another British company, until it was forced to accept an agreement under which it had to resign its foreign business, although it still held on to its business in the Colonies.

## GERMAN FAITH IN FORCE.

Dutchmen who come frequently in contact with Germans assure me that the latter often ask: "Why don't the English make peace? We have shown them that we are invincible." This subject is examined in a leading article in the "Arbeider Zeitung," headed "The Suppression of Force," in which an endeavor is made to account for the firm spirit animating England at the present moment. The article says:—

"If the Central Powers had concluded with the Russian Republic a genuine peace agreement really, a peace without economic and political oppression as they promised; if they had given at Brest-Litovsk an example of the conclusion of a peace which would have ended bloodshed without damage to the interests and rights and dignity of either of the belligerent parties, the peace movement in the West would have been enormously strengthened. No Lloyd George and no Clemenceau would have been able to withstand the nation's will to conclude such a peace. But the Central Powers have not done this. They have established in the East a system of domi-

tion which whips up the English and French nations to exert their strength to the very utmost.

"The Prussian Junker class and the iron and coal magnates of Germany, accustomed to rule their own people with brutal force, have inoculated a large part of the German nation with the superstition of force. They know no other means of exerting power than those of the sword, no other sources of power than those of force. Anyone who puts his faith in the moral forces residing in the masses of the nation is for them a foolish ideologue. They also believe that they can only compel peace through force. The peace obtained in the East by force would over-awe the economies in the West; the blow dealt by the force of German arms would compel peace in the West. The revision of the calculation was how false this calculation was. The Eastern peace, which has so unexpectedly raised Germany's power, is precisely what has reduced the peace movement in the West to silence. The victories on the West Front are the very things which have strengthened the will to war in England. The faith in force has once more been proved to be a superstition."

## LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

first thing in the morning. If white, or yellow and furred, you need



the little sugar-coated laxatives which cure Constipation, Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, foul-smelling breath.

Of chemists, also 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &amp;c., &amp;c.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL OR BULKHEAD	ENTRANCE BULKHEAD	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE AT SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE AT NEAPS
No. 1 Dock, Kwai-Loon	707	50' 6"	15' 6"	7' 6"	8' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kwai-Loon	271	24' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kwai-Loon	264	24' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwai-Loon	244	24' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwai-Loon	244	24' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"
TAL-KOK-TSUI					
Commons Mill and Dock	447' 2"	40' 6"	15' 6"	7' 6"	8' 6"
ABELDEN					
Hope Dock	430	34' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"
Laurel Dock	280	24' 6"	12' 6"	6' 6"	7' 6"

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kwai-Loon Dock, Hongkong

Add: Enquiries to the Chief Manager









# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

## WANTED.

**NURSE WANTED.**—European Preferred.  
Apply—  
Mrs. A. R. LOWE,  
65, The Peak.  
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1918.

## CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

**THE CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE** (7th issue) is now ISSUED FOR SALE, and applications may be sent to the Postal Commissioner, Canton.

PRICES:  
English Version, each ... 30 cents  
English Version Supplements, each ... 3  
Chinese Version, each ... 19  
Chinese Version Supplements, each ... 1 cent.  
Chinese Post Office, Canton, August 13, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Receiver General, to sell by Public Auction,  
**TO-MORROW (Thursday),**  
the 14th August, 1918, at 11 a.m.,  
At No. 7, Gordon Terrace, Hanoi Road, Kowloon.

THE **SUNDY FURNITURE & CARPETS** therein contained.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers to the Government.  
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (on account of the concerned),  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 20th August, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**  
As follows:  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Vase Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Settee, Side Tables, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkasan and Brass Vases, &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Lawn Balls, "Oliver" Typewriter, a Piano, by The Robinson Piano Co., Bath, Perambulator, Sewing Machine, Bicycles (Lady's and Gent's) new.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue),  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1918.

(Continued on page 8.)

## KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER, DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

**A. TACK & CO.,**  
28, Des Voeux Road Central.

be just as sensitive as the Japanese Empire was in the twenty years before the world war. We shall not forget, and Japan for her own part may mark the day that German policy might be the decisive item for the to-be or not-to-be of the Japanese world empire. If Japan sacrifices the China Germans out of short-sighted war interest, in order to secure the non-interference of England and America in her Chinese policy, she will commit a serious political fault which she will never be able to make good. We may be quite sure that whatever may have been the considerations which have "hung up" the subject of the deportation or internment of alien enemies in China it was not due to the exajery and absurd threats to Japan published in the German press.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Senior Arthur Tanagami Barbose, the new Governor of Macao, has left Lisbon for the Far East.

The Manila Observatory reported this morning that the typhoon is in about 116° Long. E. and 20° Lat. N., almost stationary.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 27th July amounted to 62,413 tons and the sales during this period, to 56,275 tons.

The collection at Union Church, on the 4th inst., together with subsequent contributions, amounted to \$446.17 and a cheque for this amount has been handed to the Hon. Treasurer of War Charities for the benefit of the Prisoners of War Fund.

Mr. Donald Macdonald, who was the Engineer in charge of the construction of the Taihook Docks in Hongkong and afterwards general manager, Howarth, Erskine & Co., is a Major in the R.G.A., divisional officer at Taurbridge Wells.

After the departure of the 37 Germans who are booked to leave (on deportations to the United States) there will be 260 Germans left in Manila. The present intention of the Government is not to deport all the Germans from Manila, but only such as make themselves undesirable in the Philippines by their acts or speech.

The Hongkong and South China War Savings Association announces to its members that the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds 6% and the War Loan Bonds of the Malaya Trust 6% are no longer obtainable, all payments into the Association will until further notice be invested in Straits Settlements War Loan 5½%. Interest is payable on this Loan half-yearly on the 20th January and the 20th July.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

## APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

## THE RICE DEAL.

The hearing was continued, before the Full Court of Appeal, this morning, Sir Havilland de Saumarez and Mr. Justice Comper sitting, on the appeal made in the case of Kin Yee Loong (appellant) versus Wing Hung Hong (respondents) that the decision of Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, given on the 22nd April, in the original action, should be reversed.

After Mr. F. C. Jenkin had addressed the Court, on precedent, Mr. Sharp, for the respondents, said that his case was that the plaintiffs' proof and receipt of a dividend in bankruptcy for the price due, under a contract, was affirmation of the contract and that had, in law, the effect of finally determining the plaintiffs' election to affirm or to disaffirm that particular class of voidable contract which Council was talking about, and therefore, the plaintiffs could not now continue their action to disaffirm the contract.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to address the Court at some length after which the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It is a preventive suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## UNSTAMPED LETTERS.

A Chinese village courier was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being in possession of eight unstamped letters which were intended to be taken to the country.

Inspector Watt said defendant used to collect letters from the people of his village in the Colony and deliver them personally.

Defendant admitted possession but denied that he attempted to despatch them to the country.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 each on each letter or \$8 for the whole lot.

## THEFT OF A RATTAN BED.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a rattan bed from the Sang Mow Company in Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Browne said that yesterday afternoon defendant passed by the shop and taking down the bed went away with it. In Des Voeux Road an Indian constable arrested defendant on suspicion.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

## THE MURDER OF AN AMAH.

Link Chi was charged this afternoon at the Magistracy before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with the murder of an amah at Wanchai.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

Andrew John Hazle, 9 years of age, said on July 31st at about 9 a.m. while he was playing at the back of No. 5 house, east block, two houses away from his home, he heard shouts of "murder" by an amah. He then saw defendant standing on the verandah of Mrs. Bradbury's house. He knew the prisoner was killing the amah. He went to call the Police, when he saw Sergeant Merriot near the Ordinance gate, to whom he made a report, Sergeant Merriot went to the scene, while witness ran back to his house.

Dr. McKenny, in charge of the Government Civil Hospital mortuary, said when he made the post-mortem examination on the body of the amah there were eighteen superficial wounds, on the scalp, face, arms, and right leg.

The cause of death was shock. None of the injuries were self-inflicted. She was in a fairly good condition when she was admitted but died after her wounds were dressed; she suddenly collapsed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, Dr. McKenny said when the woman was brought into the hospital there was nothing to show that her clothes were torn or damaged.

The hearing was adjourned.

## THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

THE CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

This afternoon Mr. J. R. Wood resumed the hearing of the case in which Sergeants B144 and B152 are charged with neglect of duty at Tai O.

Mr. R. E. Bellios, barrister-at-law, with Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended, while Mr. King (D.S.P.) prosecuted.

Sergeant B144 (Chandrar Singh), one of the defendants, gave evidence. He said he was 17 years in the Police Force.

Mr. Bellios: Do you consider that you have from your experience sufficient courage in the case of emergency?—Yes.

On the morning in question, he said, he was sleeping in his bed when he heard a noise, similar to that of a shot from a fire-arm. He suddenly woke up, wondering what had happened. He was half-asleep. When he ran out he ran towards the back of the station. Some in front of him and some behind him were running. He ran to Sheklophu where he heard from the Chinese that the Sergeant had been killed. Before that he did not know that the Sergeant had been killed. Had he not been told by the Chinese he would not have thought that the Sergeant had been killed. Before he ran out, he had no suspicion that B152 had killed the Sergeant. B152 (second defendant) was with him at the time. They went to Tai O.

The Magistrate: Why did you go to Tai O? Why did you not go back to the station?—We had no arms.

What made you go to Tai O?—To find an interpreter to take a message to Hongkong or the Police launch.

C202 was with us. I told him to go quickly to Castle Peak or to inform the Police launch. I then came back to the Tai O station at 11.20. I found the gates locked. I was alone at that time.

Continuing, defendant said he tried to find the Sergeant's wife. At that time he heard shots being fired in the station. This was after and before he tried the gates. He was near the gates for 20 minutes. There was no sign of fire at the time. He tried to break the gates. He then hid himself in a low place away from the gates. He did not see who was firing the shots.

The case is proceeding.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for to-morrow. The Orders of the Day are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a supplementary sum of two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-eight cents to defray the charges of the year 1917.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, in its application to the Colony of Hongkong.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance, 1917.

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## THE INDIAN MOSLEM SOCIETY.

## TEA AT WISEMAN'S CAFE.

A tea-party was given at Wiseman's, Café yesterday evening by the Indian Moslem Society in honour of Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, who was recently invested with the title of Khan Sahib, conferred on him by H.E. the Viceroy of India, for loyal services.

There was a large attendance of representatives of all sections of the Indian Community including Inspector Nawab Khan (Chairman, Indian Moslem Society).

Various speeches were made expressing pleasure and gratitude to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong and H.E. the Viceroy of India for conferring the honour upon their fellow-countryman after which the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting of gentlemen, fully representing various sections, creeds, and classes of the Indian Community, wishes to express and place on record its sincere and warm gratitude, by passing votes of thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for conferring the most honourable title of Khan-Sahib on Mr. Hasham Khan, one of the most distinguished members of the community in this Colony, for his meritorious services and his loyal and faithful devotion to the British Government, which honour the whole community gratefully appreciates and is duly proud to share with its envied recipient, the Khan Sahib.

In returning thanks, Khan Sahib Hasham Khan thanked the company for their hospitality. Whatever he had done, he had only done his duty; and he was certain he was only voicing the sentiments of the patriotism of Indians, of whatever creed, that had any one of the members present both given the opportunity that was so happily accorded to him each would have served the Raj in the same faithful manner—perhaps better. It was very considerate of H.E. the Governor to recommend and obtain the unexpected reward. The community must also appreciate the decoration that had been conferred as an honour to the whole of the Indian Community, as was stated by H.E. the Governor on the occasion of the investiture.

Tea was then served, after which the gathering dispersed.

## CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

The Chinese Postal Administration has issued for sale to the public that indispensable publication to business men and other residents in China, the Postal Guide (7th issue). The useful information this publication contains is a boon to those whose interests are in China, and its perusal will save the public from making many mistakes and the Post Office the answering of many questions. The first half of the Guide contains all rules affecting Postal practice and tariffs, regulations governing the various categories of mail matter—insurance, express, money order and parcels, etc. The second part consists of a very comprehensive list of all Post Offices in China in Chinese and English arranged alphabetically in English for easy reference. The nomenclature used in this list is the standardized romanization of place names in China and adopted by many Railway Companies, the Telegraph Service, and the leading newspapers. This useful and indispensable publication is sold at all Post Offices in China.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation that can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

KEEP IT HANDY.

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## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## (The "Chinese Mail" Service.)

## PARLIAMENT OPENS IN PEKING.

## PRESS REPRESENTATIVES REFUSED ADMITTANCE.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

The new Parliament opened yesterday at ten o'clock in the presence of the President. The Premier, the members of the Cabinet and 376 members of both Houses were present.

The Vice-Minister of the Interior, Mr. Yu Pao-hin, read the opening address and then introduced the senior members who read an address of congratulation.

President Fung Kok-chang then spoke and the Premier also delivered a brief speech, after which, led by the President, all present bowed three times to the national flag, this concluding the ceremony.

The new Parliament refused to give tickets of admission to correspondents representing the Tientsin and Shanghai newspapers to witness the opening ceremony, because they feared Fung Kok-chang would make an unsatisfactory speech and the members would not know how to conduct themselves.

## THE ELECTION OF SPEAKERS.

The new Parliament decided, to elect Liang Shi-yi speaker of the Senate and Wong Yap-tong speaker of the Lower House, but the rivalry for the Vice-speakership is very keen.

## A NEW CENTRAL BANK.

PEKING, Aug. 13.

The Government intends establishing a central bank by reorganising the "Tobacco Bank."

## THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton, communicates the following:—

The National Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in regular session in Canton according to the Provisional Constitution, is daily receiving petitions from peoples of different provinces asking actions to be taken against the reckless and unlawful measures of the Peking Government.

The Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu has requested that notice be given immediately repudiating the loans contracted by the Peking Government with foreigners contrary to law and without the approval of the National Assembly.

The Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association, and the General Chamber of Commerce of Heilungkiang have communicated with Canton protesting against the use of the forests of that province as security for loans contracted by the Peking Government.

The pocket assembly to be opened in Peking with members packed by the militarists is not only improper and illegal but also does not even represent the very provinces the military governors are now controlling. Communications are being received from leading citizens all over China denying the right of the Peking Government to organize a legislative body according to the selfish desire and questioning the power of the military governors, or Tsuchuns, to offer the Presidency of the Republic to whomsoever they please.

The only legal National Assembly in China to-day is the one now meeting in Canton elected at the first general election of the Republic 1912, the one which elected the first President of the Republic, by whose election General Li Yuan-hung and General Feng Kuo-chang have become Vice-President and then Acting President of China.

According to the Provisional Constitution of China, the National Assembly is a part of the Chinese Government and cannot be dissolved by the President.

As the so-called New Parliament has been illegally elected, it certainly does not deserve notice from the people, who are regarding it as but another unlawful organ of the military party who even select for it the presiding officers, offering them to politicians most obedient to military authority as the Tsuchuns are putting up the vice-Presidency to the man who would suppress the South.

Canton, Aug. 13, 1918.

LIQUID EGGS FROM CHINA ABSOLVED.

Holding that there was a complete absence of proof of injury to health, the Westminster magistrate dismissed the case brought by the City Council against a firm which imported liquid eggs from China, the allegation being there was an excessive use of boracic acid. Fifty guineas costs were allowed against the council.

By a resolution of the House of Commons passed in Committee of Ways and Means on the 22nd April and having Statutory effect under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1914, Income Tax for the year commencing 6th April, 1918, is to be charged at the rate of Six Shillings in the pound.

Income Tax is accordingly deductible at the rate of Six Shillings in the pound in respect of:

(a) Dividends and Interest from the Public Funds were payable under deduction of Tax.

(b) Dividends and Interest of Foreign or Colonial Government Securities, or of Foreign or Colonial Companies, entrusted to an agent in this Country for payment here, on or after the 6th April, 1918, also the like Dividends or Interest, which, although not entrusted to an Agent in this Country for payment, are realised in the United Kingdom on or after that date through Bankers, Commission Dealers, or other persons.

(c) Interest and Annuities paid by Municipal Corporations or other Local Authorities to Creditors on Rates, and not paid, or not wholly paid, out of profits and gains brought into charge to Income Tax.

(d) Other Interest and Annuities not paid, or not wholly paid, out of profits and gains brought into charge to Income Tax.

Bankers and Agents who have made payments since the 5th April, 1918, and have deducted tax at a lower rate than Six Shillings in the pound, will be required to furnish to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, lists containing the names and addresses of the persons to whom the payments have been made and the amounts of such payments. But in respect of:

(a) Ground Rents, etc., secured on property charged with Income Tax.

(b) Interest or Annuities wholly payable out of Property, Profits or Gains charged with Income Tax.

(c) Dividends paid out of the Profits or Gains of Public Companies in the United Kingdom.

Income Tax is deductible at the rate or rates in force during the period in which the same has or has been accruing, i.e. in respect of any portion which accrued in the year ended 5th April, 1918, at the rate of Five Shillings in the pound, and in respect of any portion accruing subsequent to that date at the rate of Six Shillings in the pound.

The adjustment of deductions from payments falling within Class II, is primarily a matter to be settled between the payer and the recipient and does not immediately concern the Revenue.

In the case of lands and heritages in Scotland it is "specially" provided by Section 34 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, that deductions in respect of Income Tax under Schedule A made from any rent, interest or payment due for the period ending 15th May shall be made at the rate of the tax in force at the commencement of that period, and the above observations in regard to payments falling within Class II are therefore not applicable.

## INCOME TAX DEDUCTION FOR 1918-1919.

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(c) Interest and Annuities paid by Municipal Corporations or other Local Authorities to Creditors on Rates, and not paid, or not wholly paid, out of profits and gains brought into charge to Income Tax.

(d) Other Interest and Annuities not paid, or not wholly paid, out of profits and gains brought into charge to Income Tax.

Bankers and Agents who have made payments since the 5th April, 1918, and have deducted tax at a lower rate than Six Shillings in the pound, will be required to furnish to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, lists containing the names and addresses of the persons to whom the payments have been made and the amounts of such payments. But in respect of:

(a) Ground Rents, etc., secured on property charged with Income Tax.

(b) Interest or Annuities wholly payable out of Property, Profits or Gains charged with Income Tax.

(c) Dividends paid out of the Profits or Gains of Public Companies in the United Kingdom.

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH MOTOR-BOATS  
FIGHT ZEPPELINANOTHER THRILLING NAVAL  
RECORD.ATTACKED BY FORTY  
SEAPLANES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13.

The Dutch papers, describing the fight between the motor-boats and several of Ameland, state that three British motor-boats were sunk and three disabled. One of the latter reached the shore. Altogether 19 men were saved of which four were wounded.

The whole crew of the Zeppelin perished.

A British flotilla, which had concentrated its fire on the Zeppelin, were attacked by German airships and aeroplanes in great strength. One of the latter was brought down. Some hours later a British battleship with ten torpedo ships appeared but chased near the coast.

The Star's story last evening apparently referred to the "Ameland Zeppelin." Accounts brought to the East Coast state that a Zeppelin, accompanied by seaplanes, interrupted the Divine service on the British warships, which promptly counter-attacked, when the Zeppelin crashed.

The British flagship signalled all the ships' companies to sing the hymn beginning: "Oh happy band of pilgrims led upward to the skies." Altogether 40 enemy seaplanes attacked the motor-boats.

One of the British aeroplanes, which was attacked by the Zeppelin, alighted on the water but was picked up by a destroyer within a mile of the German coast.

LARGEST ZEPPELIN BROUGHT  
DOWN.ON THE EAST COAST OF  
ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Star states that another Zeppelin was brought down this morning. It was "sighted" off the East Coast at daybreak.

Aeroplanes immediately ascended, pursued and got "close" before the latter observed them.

The Zeppelin fell in flames into the sea after a short fight. It was one of the largest and newest designs.

## BOLD BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

## 40 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—

During the day and night of the 11th we dropped 50 tons of bombs chiefly on the Somme crossings and certain railway junctions. We bombed Courtrai station and skilfully at daylight from a low height without loss. Many direct hits were effectively secured.

At night we attacked the Peronne and Cambrai stations. All our night-bombers returned.

Enemy aircraft and large formations were active on the battle-front. We destroyed 25 machines and drove down 21. Five British machines are missing.

Anti-aircraft guns brought down a Gotha.

## AERIAL ATTACKS ON GERMANY.

FRANKFURT AEROPLANE  
WORKS HIT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Air Ministry reports:—

On the afternoon of the 11th, in addition to the bombing already reported, we bombed the railway triangle at Metz.

We attacked on the night of the 11th-12th two aerodromes and various targets and bombed machine-guns, despite the weather.

On the 12th we successfully attacked the aerodrome and chemical works at Frankfurt. Bombs were observed in the centre of our objective. Large numbers of enemy aeroplanes kept up a running fight for thirty miles. We destroyed two. All the British machines returned.

Another squadron attacked an aerodrome at Haguenau with excellent results, and encountered many hostile machines. Several fighting ensued. We destroyed four enemy machines and drove down another. Two British machines are missing.

The squadron reformed after the fight and proceeded to bomb an objective and directly hit a large tank. A bomb destroyed four enemy machines on the ground.

FRENCH AVIATORS BRING DOWN  
40 MACHINES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

A French communiqué states:—

Despite the attempts of enemy squadrons to oppose the passage of our bombers on the 11th, we made fruitful expeditions against enemy lines, copiously bombing bridges, roads, railways, troops and numerous convoys, which were blocked altogether.

Fifty-seven tons of bombs were dropped during the day and at night. Fifteen aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down and 21 disabled by French and American pilots.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GERMANS PURSUING ARMED  
PEASANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Wireless Russian reports from Kiev state that 5,000 peasants, provided with machine-guns, artillery, food and hospital stores, entered the Dnieper in the direction of Poltava. The Germans have sent pursuing forces.

There has been incessant fighting in various parts of Ukraine. The Communists of Volodga are taking measures to combat the British and French forces and the White Guards.

CANADA REPRESENTED IN THE  
SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.

It is officially announced that Canada is being represented in the Allied Expeditionary Force in Siberia, which will be mobilised and dispatched at an early date.

## THE SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS HARD  
PRESSED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Times Tokyo correspondent, telegraphing on August 7th, states the Czech-Slovaks are hard pressed on the Ussuri and Transbaikalia fronts by strong forces of Magyar and Germans.

APPOINTMENTS OF JAPANESE  
OFFICERS.

General Kikuzo Ohnii, the Commander of the Expeditionary Force, is a member of the Supreme War Council.

Lieut-General Mitsuye Yubi has been appointed Chief of Staff and resigns his Command of the Imperial Guards.

Lieut-General Takemachi accompanies the Expedition in a capacity not stated.

BRITISH TROOPS PROCEED TO  
USSURI FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The War Office states:—

The British troops who were landed at Vladivostok have proceeded to the Ussuri front, and were enthusiastically received by the Czech-Slovaks.

## THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is officially stated that the balance of gold standard reserve on July 31st was held as follows:—

In India, nil. In England £34,737,017, of which £6,000,000 cash was placed by the Secretary of State, at short notice, against £19,418,604 worth of British and Colonial Government securities, as valued on March 31st and £8,918,483 British Government securities, purchased since.

## PLAGUE IMPORTED TO ENGLAND.

FOUR OF SHIP'S CREW FROM  
CALCUTTA VICTIMS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The steamship Sector has arrived at Gravesend from Calcutta with four members of the crew suffering from bubonic plague.

## TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then caress, oil, to clean the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH LINE FURTHER  
ADVANCED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was successful fighting in the neighbourhood of Roye Road and eastward of Fouquescourt and the south bank of the Somme. We advanced our line in each of these localities, taking hundreds of prisoners. We captured Prepat, southward of the Somme, after sharp fighting in which the enemy lost heavily in prisoners and killed. Fighting continues.

The French on the British right have taken Les Loges.

## THE PACE SLOWING DOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The pace of the fighting is slowing down as the enemy is throwing in reserves as fast as he can rush them up. Time alone will show whether the Germans are attempting to stabilise the present line or are covering a further withdrawal.

One of the most gratifying features of the victory is the comparative smallness of our, and the Allies' forces engaged. This was rendered possible by the completeness of the surprise and the work of the Tanks.

The weather is fine and hot.

BUSY DAYS BEHIND AMERICAN  
FRONT.RESTORING COMMUNICA-  
TIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—

Although the American front during the last few days has ceased to move forward, movement is not lacking behind it. Tremble bridges are replacing pontoons across the Marne and each day the railroad is carried a little further. Soon a most important link between the east and west will be repaired and trains will again be running from Paris to Chalons and beyond. The Paris-Amiens line has already been repaired, thus removing a strategic disability, which has long hampered the command. Roads are also being repaired and the organisation of the Army is in a much more stable condition than when it reached the Vesle.

## ENGAGEMENT OFF FRISIAN COAST.

## BRITISH MOTOR-BOATS LOST.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Admiralty states:—

Our light force and the Royal Air Force's aircraft reconnoitering the Frisian coast on the morning of the 11th, were heavily attacked by German aircraft and six motor-boats have not returned. Apart from this there was neither damage or casualties.

Aircraft attacked a German airship northward of Ameland, bringing it down in flames into the sea from a great height.

## THE NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY.

## COMMANDER APPOINTED.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12.

A message from Moscow states that General Tcherbachoff will command the new Czech-Slovak Army.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Silver Market is quiet.

THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM  
POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

An Italian official message says:—

In Albania we compelled the enemy to evacuate the Jagodina bridgehead and to pass to the right bank of the river.

## GERMAN PRISONERS' LUXURIES.

As the father of a soldier who had been prodded with a bayonet by the Germans, "for refusing to kill his brothers," and kept for three days without water, Mr. J. J. Redding raised the question of reprisals, at a recent meeting of the City of London Corporation.

He said that at King's-cross he saw motor-cars brought up for the convenience of German prisoners, and English women were driving them. They were also provided with basket chairs and deck chairs, tennis racquets, and every conceivable form of luxury.

Another member suggested that in view of The Hague Conference the Corporation could do no good by taking action, and the matter was dropped.

## CROWN PRINCE DECORATED.

A Berlin telegram of May 25 states that the Kaiser has sent the following message to the Crown Prince:—

"In view of the great successes which the brave battle proved troops of your army group have gained during these days under your command I confer upon you the Star of a Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with swords, and convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on this high and well merited distinction."

THE GREAT BATTLE AS IT  
APPEARS TO A SPECTATOR.

I wish I could make the people at home see this battle as it really is (wrote Mr. Percival Phillips recently).

Looking out over the Flanders plain from the low hills that mark the high tide of the struggle, you have at your feet a scene such as might be painted by an imaginative artist seeking to over-emphasise the impressiveness of war.

It looks like Armageddon, said a staff officer.

It is the battlefield we have dreamed about and tried to picture for a generation thrown across forty miles of ruined farms and flaming villages, streaked and blotched with great smoke. A battlefield as flat as a table, crossed by canals and shallow streams, with the line of khaki melting into the sluggish fog, and tiny tongues of red darting in every direction. It is all there, even to the surreal of this home, beside a tree, moving battalions with cant word and impassive face.

The wounded, staggering drunkenly up a country lane in stained bandages, the cross-roads dressing station, the dusty orderlies with messengers all fit naturally into the picture and you are not surprised.

All around you is movement, swift or slow, but always methodical, a feeling of tension, but no confusion. Motor cyclists, hooded and masked, flashing the smoke, with their dispatches, signallers go up and down the front trailing a new wire, mending broken ones. Yet all you see clearly hardly touches the fringe of the panorama of this battle.

The great agony is hidden yonder in the thick fog, beyond the guns that overrun the naked countryside. Only the airmen can penetrate the heavy veil.

For is the battlefield at night a sight over to be forgotten. The burning barns and cottages, the flashes of guns and bursting shells under the clear, starlit sky, give one a sharp realisation of the grimness of war.

## AFTER-WAR GERMANS.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette supplies his journal with entertaining speculations about the appearance and manners of the German soldiers of the German Empire of 1918 or 1920. Then, it seems, "the German who has survived this tremendous war will lean upon his sword and wipe the sweat from his brow."

The great outward change will be that the German will no longer be fat. The correspondent is of the opinion that "the age of fat bellies in Germany is over," and this is not merely because the food supply had failed, but because "the intellectual appreciation of the fat belly has no longer existed. The German has now learnt to walk—to walk with face calm and unmoved, with body straight, and with economy of all gestures that are not absolutely necessary. For the German is not only physically different, but has learnt reserve" and intends to practice it in future. "In his beer houses" the German may still for a time remain "what he was, but when he travels he will in future repay politeness with politeness, see evidence, for nothing and keep his observations to himself. He will be no longer so subject to flattery and so susceptible to a little praise. The writer thinks that after the war Germany's enemies will "wring their hands" in regret to the first disappearance of "the German of 1914," and, in spite of the frantic efforts of the Cologne Gazette to preach the all-pervading mission of Kultur, its Berlin correspondent now announces that "a great state was a day whatever to conduct a Kultur mission. Kultur is a thing which one possesses but about which one does not chatter."

## ADVERTISEMENT CODES.

FRENCH PROHIBITION ON EXPORT  
OF ORDINARY NEWSPAPERS.

A bar has been caused in the Paris newspapers by an Order issued by General Dubail Military Governor of the city, prohibiting the transmission abroad of newspapers containing advertisements.

This Order, of which the primary object is to prevent the enemy from receiving secret information derived from small classified advertisements, affects all display advertisement, even the announcements of large department stores and other business enterprises whose patriotism is unimpeachable. It applies to newspapers sent to England and other Allied countries, as well as Switzerland and neutral States where the Germans have a special organisation for examining French newspapers.

The Journal and some other big Paris dailies are preparing special foreign editions, in which all advertisements will be replaced by reading matter approved by the Censor.

For other publications, if now appears, will be liable to be stopped unless advertisements are all obliterated.

## DEMobilISATION PROBLEM.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, speaking at Bournemouth lately on the problem of demobilisation, said they had already dealt with 400,000 discharged soldiers. He would rather men were kept in the Army longer than they might think necessary than that they should be released haphazard to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

He should never tolerate the spectacles we had witnessed after previous wars of scared warriors at street corners begging for bread and boots. That must never again be a blight on our country.

KAISER'S HINT TO HIS  
DESERTERS.

The Petit Parisien states that the Kaiser, for the honour of the Army, has ordered that each soldier taken prisoner must be specially examined, and on return from his captivity the officers must make a report on the circumstances in which he was taken prisoner.

If America has failed after trying for three years to negotiate to keep out of the war, how can we end it by negotiation? It is impossible to negotiate with an organised liar. Dr. Fort New York.

## LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST.

In the Commons, the House of Representatives considered the War Loan Bill (No. 17) which provides that members had been given no information as to the rate of interest to be paid for future war loans. The New Zealand Treasurer proposed to make contributions by the rich compulsory. It was by people were forced to contribute in this way they would receive 3 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. interest, and would pay double income tax. He moved to add to clause 2 a provision that "no further flotation shall take place until it has been ascertained by proclamation or other effective means what amount of money is obtainable for war purposes free of interest. Unless a direct appeal were made he was afraid money would not be contributed free of interest."

Mr. Ruder (V) said the war census of 1915 showed that two-elevenths of the 3,191,045 persons who furnished returns received more than half the total income, and about one-sixth of the people held five-sixths of the assets. This was the reason why they should seek other means of raising money. He blamed the Government for not taxing incomes in accordance with the high prices charged for commodities. Members should compel the Government to tax the rich who were able to pay. Mr. Tudor explained that he had been erroneously credited with saying that two-thirds of the shareholders in companies were working people.

The amendment was defeated on a party division by 25 to 13 votes. The clause was then agreed to.

Mr. Brennan, on clause 3, relating to the purposes for which the money may be used, said this clause opened up the question of the purposes for which the war was being waged. He wished to call attention to one of the war purposes indicated by the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Navy, who declared that Australia had made her mind to hold on to the Pacific Islands she had taken. This was inconsistent with the original war aims of the Allies, and with the best interests of Australia. He, therefore, moved that the following words be added to the clause: "Provided that war purposes shall not include the acquisition or retention by the Commonwealth of additional territory."

The amendment was then submitted from the chair, and was defeated on the voices, amidst a scene of great disorder. After the Bill had been passed through committee at midnight, the Speaker had resumed the chair, the closure was applied to the formal motions necessary for the passage of the Bill. Divisions were called for by the Opposition in each case. When the Speaker nominated Labour members as tellers, they persistently declined to act. The Speaker's voice was drowned by the loud and angry shouts of Oppositionists. The bells were repeatedly rung for divisions which were demanded, but could not be held for want of tellers. Ultimately the Bill was passed.

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BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For TAIKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOCHU MARU".....Thursday, 15th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU".....Sunday, 25th Aug. at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

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Steamers	Tons	Sails
OBANJE	8,000	23rd August.
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Telephone 1574-1575-1578.

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Regular Service of Steamers to PACIFIC COAST and from JAPAN to JAVA, calling at HONGKONG.

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SOITANG	Aug. 17, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KAIYONG	Aug. 18, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SHUNGIANG	Aug. 20, at Noon.
TIENTSIN	HUTCHOW	Aug. 21, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on the whole line of sailing to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Daylight.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	TUESDAY, Aug. 20, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Tium", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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Tel. No. 215.

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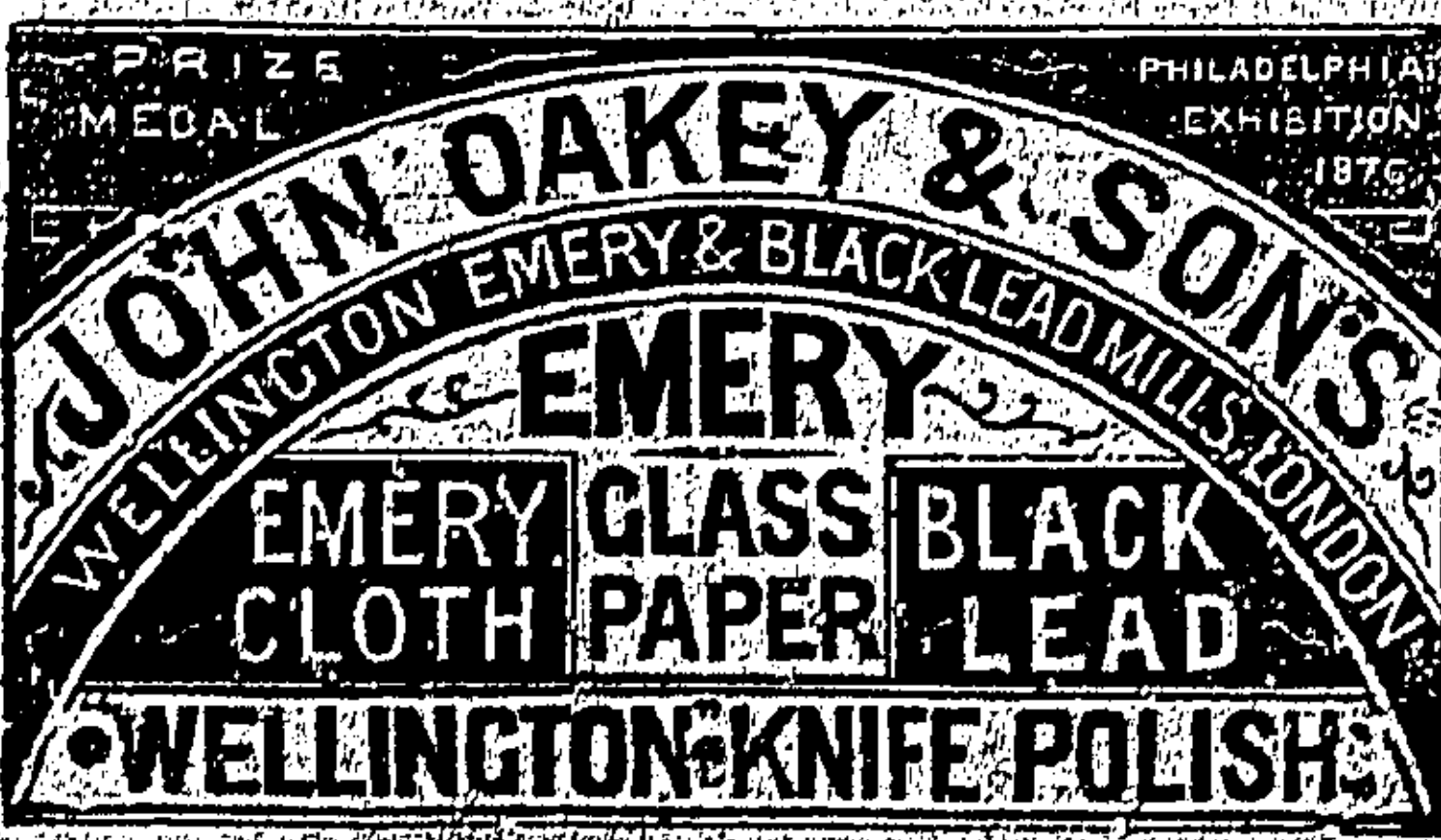
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